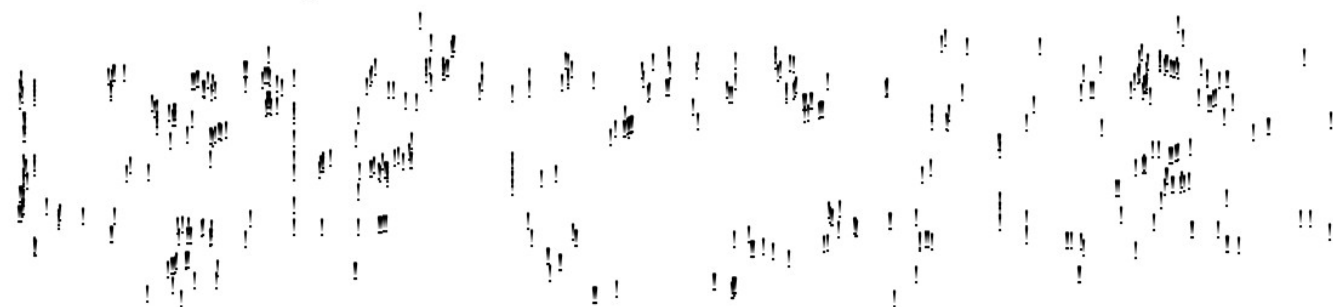
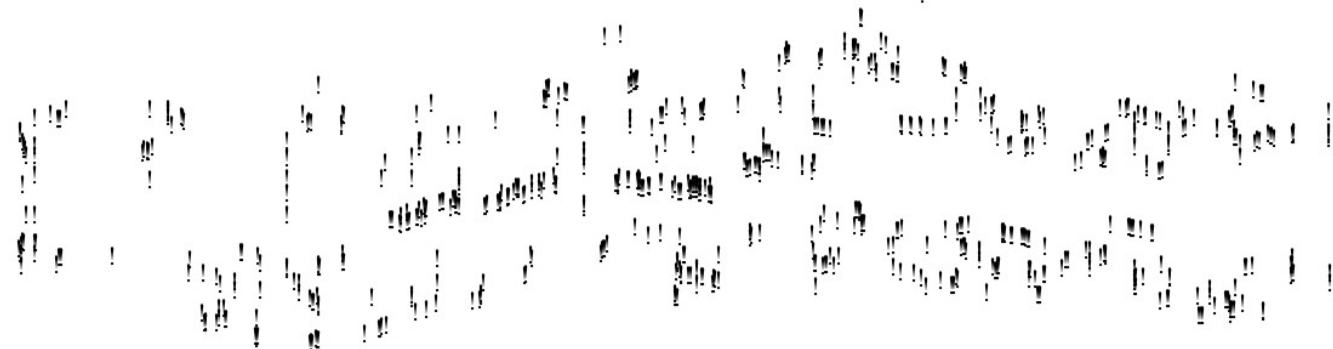
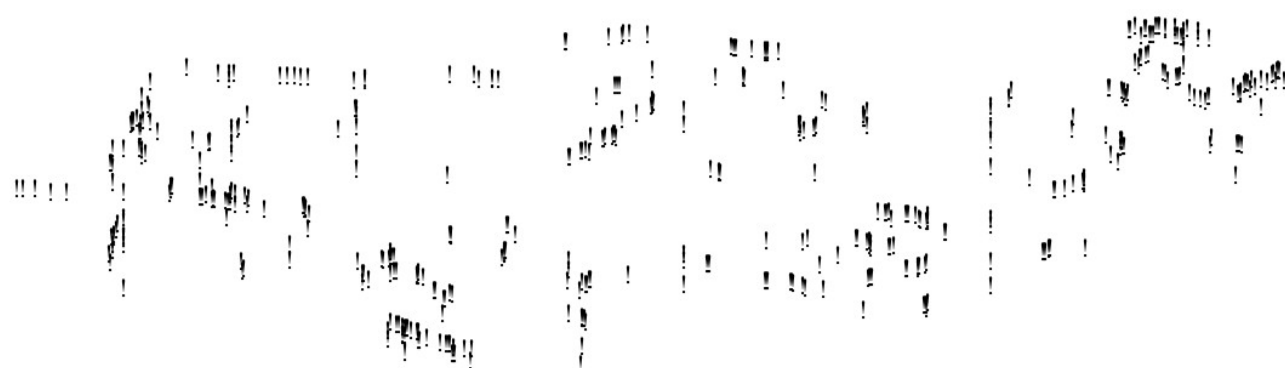




Exclamation

Nick Collins! (© August 2016!)

For John Snijders!



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21. Summary

The first part of the paper deals with the general theory of the problem. It is shown that the problem is equivalent to the problem of finding the minimum of a certain functional. This functional is defined by the following expression:

$$J(u) = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} f(x) u dx - \int_{\Omega} g(x) u^2 dx$$

where Ω is the domain of interest, ∇ is the gradient operator, $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are given functions, and u is the unknown function. The minimum of this functional is attained at the solution of the problem.

The second part of the paper deals with the numerical solution of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved by the method of finite differences. The method consists of approximating the domain Ω by a grid of points, and then approximating the functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ by their values at the grid points. The minimum of the functional is then found by minimizing the corresponding discrete functional.

The third part of the paper deals with the error analysis of the numerical solution. It is shown that the error of the numerical solution is of order $O(h^2)$, where h is the size of the grid. This means that the error decreases quadratically as the size of the grid decreases.

The fourth part of the paper deals with the application of the numerical solution to a specific problem. It is shown that the numerical solution can be used to find the minimum of the functional for a given set of parameters. The results of the numerical solution are shown in the following table:

Parameter	Value
α	0.1
β	0.2
γ	0.3
δ	0.4
ϵ	0.5

The results show that the minimum of the functional is attained at the point $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon) = (0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5)$.

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CONCLUSIONS

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005.

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